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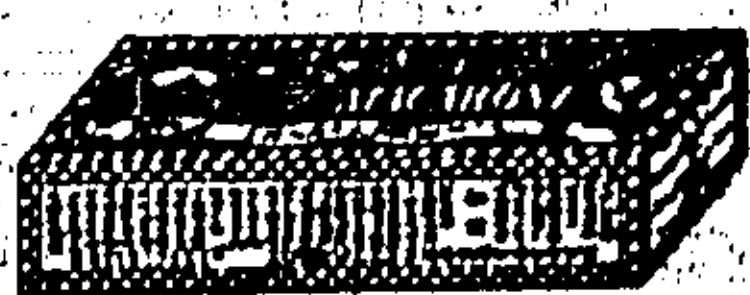
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BANK'S SUSPENSION. EXCHANGES CLOSED IN JAPAN.

The announcement on May 24th that the 74th Bank of Yokohama had suspended payments for three weeks, threw practically all the exchange of Japan into the most serious slump of recent weeks. Following a run on the 74th Bank, the president of which is Mr. Sobel Mogi, who has been heavily involved in the recent drops in the raw silk market, it was announced that the bank would be closed for at least three weeks for the readjustment of its affairs. The Yokohama Savings Bank, of which Mr. Mogi is president, also suspended payments.

Officials of the bank expressed optimism over the bank's conditions and said they had every reason to believe that the bank will come through its difficulties. Officials will deliver their private holdings into the resources of the bank to help in its restoration, and a balance sheet will be published soon to assure depositors of the bank's real condition. Help is expected from the Mitsui interests, if not from the Bank of Japan.

As a result of the suspension the raw silk market was badly shaken, as the 74th Bank has been financing many of the operators in that market. The Yokohama Exchange was unable to open on this account. This was followed by the closing of the rice market in the Tokyo Rice and Produce Exchange, by serious slumps in the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges, and by heavy drops in the other staple markets, such as the cotton yarn markets in both Osaka and Tokyo. Tokyo Stock Exchange shares fell by 10 per cent. and other shares followed suit.

SMALLER BANKS ALSO STRUCK.
The suspension of the 74th Bank was followed by that of the Yokohama Savings Bank, a smaller institution, of which Mr. Mogi is also president.

An urgent meeting of the leading bankers of Yokohama held in the Yokohama Bankers' Club considered measures to be taken in the present crisis.

The bank is capitalized at ¥5,000,000 and has branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Takasaka and other towns. The surplus and reserve amount to ¥1,770,000. The directors are M. K. Mori, Mr. E. Hirasawa, Mr. R. Nagai and Mr. K. Otani.

The re-opening of the bank at the end of three weeks is conditional upon the general state of the economic world of Japan, says the *Japan Advertiser*. If the present depression develops a longer period for readjustment may be necessary.

QUESTIONS FOR JAPAN. REGARDING RENEWAL OF ALLIANCE.

Writing in the *Full Mail Gazette* on May 14th, Mr. John Hume makes the following observations regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

It is an open secret that Japan is anxious for the amendment and renewal of the Alliance. It should be pointed out, however, that Japan should make her attitude clear on the following points before proceeding any further with negotiations for the proposed revision of the Alliance:

1. Questions bearing on the evacuation of Shantung and the restoration of Tsingtau to the Chinese. On January 19th, the Japanese Government instructed Mr. Ohnata, Japanese Minister at Peking, to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities on the Shantung question, while the Lodge proposal in the United States Senate to amend the peace treaty so as to specify the direct restoration of Shantung to China was vetoed with due respect for Japan's promises. But the recent Japanese activity in Siberia and in North Manchuria, and the acquisition by Japan of various rights to the Chinese Eastern Railway, have provoked China, greatly and are generally interpreted in Australia, if not in England, as reflecting Japan's territorial ambitions in the Far East.

2. Questions of spheres of influence. Can Japan ever remain content with her territory confined to the north of the Equator? If so, how is it that Japan should now be finding her way to the South Seas?

3. Will Japan formally recognise the White Policy of Australia?

In considering the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, there is another matter that should not be lost sight of, and that is the strong aversion in the United States to an Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In my humble opinion, I believe that the balance of power in the Pacific may, with better results, be maintained through the League of Nations than by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Britain must consult not only Australia, before deciding to renew the Alliance, but also New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, as well as the French and the American Governments who are in possession of colonies in or bordering on the Pacific. The British authorities have an excellent opportunity for consulting the Australian Government's opinion as Mr. W. A. Watt, treasurer of Australia, is now in England.

WHAT IS A WORKMAN? WHEN A HAT MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE TO A GIRL.

What is a workman? The question was raised by Mr. Agnew, a Labour member, in Standing Committee of the House of Commons, the other day, but a definition seemed difficult to obtain. "It is fairly generally acknowledged," said Mr. Lunn, "that the man with a black coat, earning less than half the sum paid to another, is frequently regarded as not being a worker." "A girl with a shawl on her head is considered a workgirl, while a girl with a hat on her head, who is possibly earning much less, is not so regarded."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. POINT OF VIEW OF SOVIET MINISTERS.

A Diplomatic correspondent writes in the *Daily Telegraph*:

The abortive results of the recent conference held at Copenhagen between Trade Commissioners representing the Entente Powers and so-called delegates of the Russian Co-operative organisations would seem to require a more precise explanation than has hitherto been forthcoming. The Milan correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* referred to the significant silence observed by Signor Bombacci, the Italian Socialist delegate, in the matter. Signor Bombacci's former enthusiasm for Soviet government and completely vanished. The following details of what occurred at Copenhagen may help to elucidate the mystery. While M. Lavinoff, from the very start of the negotiations, aroused general distrust by the conflicting offers and inducements to trade, which he held out to the individual delegates, M. Krassin's bluntness and bluntness rather took them aback. His first act was to remove whatever illusions they may have entertained that they were dealing with genuine representatives of the "Co-operatives," and not with Ministers of the Soviet. There are no longer any Co-operatives, he said to them, in effect, because there is no longer any private trade in Russia, but only State trade, so that, whether you like it or not, you are dealing with Soviet representatives. And after the conscientious Entente delegates had recovered from this initial shock, M. Krassin gave them another. Russia could exchange no raw materials in return for goods, he averred, since such materials as were available were inadequate for domestic purposes.

On the other hand, the Soviet was prepared to pay gold for transport, and especially rolling stock, to the value of twenty or twenty-five millions sterling. When, however, it was inquired whether, in the event of such a deal being concluded, the Soviet representatives would undertake not to divert the existing rolling stock from commercial to military use against Poland, no satisfactory guarantees were forthcoming. And so the conference broke up, but not before M. Krassin had revealed himself of the opportunity to deliver in private to some of the Entente delegates a little homily on the advantages of the Soviet Government system. We are, he explained, some fifteen Soviet Ministers, each absolute dictator in his own domain. Assembled together to discuss broader issues, we also constitute a kind of collective dictatorship. There is nothing about our proceedings of the delays and halfheartedness of parliamentary Government. We can legislate by decree in ten minutes, and revoke such decree-made law in the same manner, as soon as we see it won't work. M. Krassin, during his sojourn in militarist Germany, evidently imbibed some of the principles of the great General Staff. One can readily understand the bewilderment and chagrin, at such an attitude, of a "pure Socialist" like Signor Bombacci.

RED CREED IN INDIA. BARRIER TO ACCEPTANCE.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch writes in *India*: The problems that are moving the Indian Empire at the present time are primarily of local or Indian national character. The rigorous repression that was practised by the British Government during the war against all manifestations of Indian national feeling, together with the very limited scope of the promise of reform which have since been extended, have kept alive a strong agitation among both Moslems and Hindus for a greater recognition of national rights for self-government.

For the first time in history, the Hindus and the Moslems have united in a common policy. As to specific Bolshevik doctrine and propaganda, there is very little indication that they are present in a systematic and determining way. While in parts of India, especially in Bombay, a capitalist industry has grown up, there are no indications of a class civil war. The existing agitation so far consists entirely of the acceptance of a practically united native society to colonisation by foreign capital and political forces. While what is true of the rest of Asia applies also to India, namely that the organization of agriculture and industry is still largely comprised of the village communities and industrial guilds, yet there is a deeply ingrained feature of social organization in India, which is absolutely in conflict with the Bolshevik theory—the caste.

While this has nothing to do with capitalism, it is so thoroughly in conflict with the general, ultra-democratic principles of the Soviets that it would seem to be in itself a complete barrier to the acceptance by India, of the Bolshevik system.

TOKYO'S OLD RELIC.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF BENKEI BRIDGE.

Another of Tokyo's historical landmarks, the Benkei bridge near Akasaka, may disappear shortly if a scheme of the Municipal authorities materializes. On account of the growing scarcity of land for building purposes, the authorities propose reclaiming the outer moat below Kinokunizawa, in Akasaka, at an estimated cost of ¥300,000. The area to be reclaimed would cover an area of about 7,600 tatso, and will necessitate the destruction of the Benkei bridge. In its place, it is proposed to construct a roadway, 30 feet wide.

The Benkei bridge is sacred land for the Tokyotes, being the place where Prince Okubo met his death at the hands of assassins during the upheaval which took place about the time of the Meiji restoration. In consequence, there is bitter resentment felt at the proposed action of the municipal authorities to destroy what is regarded as an historic relic.

CHINA'S OFFICIAL REPLY TO THE JAPANESE NOTES. REGARDING RETROCESSION OF TSINGTAU.

The following is a translation of the Chinese Reply to the Japanese Notes concerning the Shantung question:

In connection with the settlement of the question for the retrocession of Tsingtau and the reorganization of affairs in the province of Shantung, as per your despatch of April 26th, Your Excellency in delivering the Note therewith in January of the present year, stated that as the result of the enforcement of the peace treaty, your Excellency's Government contemplated the retrocession of Tsingtau and would make arrangements for the withdrawal of troops along the Kachow-Tsinan line. The Government of this country has duly taken notice of this, but inasmuch as China did not approve of the decision of the Paris conference concerning the question of Kachow Bay, this country could not see its way to sign the peace treaty with Germany, and therefore could not open direct negotiations with your country in reference to the question of Tsingtau in accordance with the German Treaty. Furthermore, the strong attitude of the entire population of China against direct negotiations is undoubtedly within the cognisance of Your Excellency. With the aforesaid reason, and with a view to preserving the friendly relations of the two countries, the Government of this country cannot give a definite (1) reply. With reference to the revision of a verbal statement the Chinese Government further understands that the Government of your country is willing to withdraw the troops along the line from Kachow to Tsinan. The Government of this country will arrange with the local authorities for the transfer of other railway guards to assume the duty of protecting the whole line. In reference to your despatch which covers the foregoing, the Minister of this Ministry, while stating the reasons why the Government of this country cannot open direct negotiations with your country, has called attention to the fact that the state of war with Germany no longer existing there is no necessity for the continued retention of Japanese troops within and without the Bay of Kachow, and the protection of the line from Kachow to Tsinan should immediately be restored to pre-war conditions.

This is earnestly expected by the Government and people of this country. All necessary arrangements will be made for the protection of the line upon the retirement of your troops. The retrocession of Tsingtau and the withdrawal of troops are two separate questions. We have no doubt that the Government of your country will cause no further delay, whereby bringing about misunderstandings among the Chinese people and in the outside world. Furthermore, the war with Germany having terminated, there is no necessity for the presence of Japanese troops in and out of the Kachow Bay. If the Government of your country will see to it that all war arrangements are brought to a close thus showing your peaceful attitude, the Government of this country will instruct the local authorities to take up the matter with your Consulate accordingly.—*Peking Leader.*

BROTHER TURNS THIEF. SISTER PLEADS FOR LENIENCY.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's court, yesterday, with stealing jewellery to the value of \$600 belonging to his sister.

Defendant admitted stealing a small amount but not the quantity stated. Sub-inspector Willis said that defendant was out of employment and the sister looked after him and gave him his meals. One day the sister went out to a festival and gave defendant the key of her trunk. When she returned she found her brother had disappeared with her jewellery. She received a letter from Canton from her brother, enclosed in which were the pawn-tickets.

The sister asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with him as her husband did not wish to press the charge. They did not care for the jewellery, as gold was cheap, and they could purchase some more.

Mr. Smith discharged defendant.

THROWN OUT BY WOMEN. COLOURED MAN'S FATE AT A PROTEST MEETING.

A remarkable scene was witnessed at a meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, the other day, called to protest against the use of black troops in Europe.

Mrs. Swanwick was reading the resolution when a coloured man rose from one of the front seats and asked her whether she would accept an amendment.

Mrs. Swanwick refused, and the interrupter, continuing to argue with her, was seized by five or six hefty-looking women stewards, who marched him out of the hall amid cheers.

DOUBLE NATIONALITY. JAPANESE BORN IN HAWAII.

The Hawaii branch of the American Ex-Soldiers' Committee, as part of their Americanization movement, demand that those Japanese who have acquired American citizenship should rid themselves entirely of Japanese nationality, thus becoming American citizens, pure and simple. There is also a project afoot for disqualifying holders of dual nationality from entrance into normal schools, a movement which aims at the prevention of Japanese born in Hawaii from becoming teachers at public schools.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Hongkong, Monday, 7th June, 1920.

1.—CLOTHING.

The issue of Clothing and Equipment, to the various Companies will take place on the following dates and times:—

ARTILLERY COMPANY.
Monday, and Tuesday, June 14th. and 15th.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Wednesday, and Thursday, June 16th. and 17th.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Friday, June 18th.

INFANTRY COMPANY.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

Mounted Infantry Company.
Thursday, June 24th.

The Store will be opened from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Store closes at 1 p.m. on Saturdays. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend on the dates allotted to them.

Artillery, Engineer, Mounted Infantry and Machine Gun Companies will be issued with leather 1903 equipment.

Infantry Web Equipment.

2.—PROMOTIONS.

The following Promotions and Appointments having been approved will take effect from 25th May, 1920.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.
133 Sergeant L. S. Greenhill.
26 Corporal J. L. McPherson.
150 Corporal M. L. Ralston.
16 Bombardier H. S. Rouse.
167 Bombardier A. B. Purves.
200 Bombardier J. M. Jack.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
77 Sergeant J. H. Kynoch.
18 Corporal W. G. Fitz-Gibbon.
108 Corporal A. G. W. Tickle.
61 Lance-Corporal F. H. Brown.
101 Lance-Corporal F. H. Dillon.
101 Lance-Corporal F. H. Dillon.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
100 Sergeant W. Brackenridge.
109 Corporal J. B. Waller.
43 Lance-Corporal H. W. Pettley.
122 Lance-Corporal C. E. E. Brotherton-Mason, M.C.

Mounted Infantry Company.
20 Sergeant G. C. Moxon.
37 Corporal H. B. Dowbiggin.
INFANTRY BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.
200 H.Q.M.S. John Rodger.
200 H.Q.M.S. John Rodger.

INFANTRY COMPANY NO. 1 PLATOON (LIGHT INFANTRY).
50 Sergeant F. J. M. Macdonald.
70 Corporal H. J. Millington, M.M.
INFANTRY COMPANY NO. 2 PLATOON (LIGHT INFANTRY).
104 Lance-Corporal P. S. Cassidy.
NO. 2 PLATOON (INFANTRY).
180 Sergeant T. P. M. Bevan, M.C.
9 Corporal C. A. Grimes.
30 Corporal F. L. M. Dwyer.
48 Lance-Corporal E. H. Dwyer.
150 Lance-Corporal G. H. Haskett.

NO. 4 PLATOON (SMOOTHBORN).
111 Sergeant T. W. Hill.
5 Corporal J. M. McHutchon.
120 Corporal J. Ralston.
7 Lance-Corporal W. J. Crawford.
102 Lance-Corporal D. J. Purves.
108 Lance-Corporal A. G. Simpson.
NO. 9 PLATOON (RESERVE).
49 Sergeant A. M. Thornhill.
4 Corporal F. A. Wells.
102 Corporal F. L. Cooke.

1 Lance-Corporal J. Lyon.
111 Lance-Corporal T. H. O'Grady.
105 Lance-Corporal J. Macdonald.
G. F. E. Rapson, Bt-Major Adjutant.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

TOKYO'S PASSIVE ACCOMPLICE.

According to an Asahi message of 20th May the Tientsin correspondent of the *London Morning Post* has telegraphed as follows:—

Englishmen in the Far East are unanimously opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in its present form, considering that the Alliance would only bring disaster on Britain through the policy that is being followed by Japan. Englishmen also believe that the renewal of the Alliance will put more difficulties in the way of a more cordial Anglo-American understanding, which is most essential to solve satisfactorily the Chinese difficulties, and ask whether the British Government is content to be Japan's passive accomplice in acts which no Englishman or American can approve.

In the same issue of the *Morning Post* appears a long article sent by its correspondent in Tokyo regarding the Japanese expedition in Siberia, describing it as Japan's long-cherished aim, and that now the Japanese military party, which Japan after all, intends to stay there indefinitely to obtain concessions to cover the expenditure involved in the expedition. Regarding the Japanese press comments on the Siberian venture, the correspondent says: "The entire Japanese press is opposed to the Siberian expedition, but there is reason to believe that this is only a policy to appease the criticism of Japan's militarism in British and American papers."

DUTCH CAPTAIN. VISITS HIS BIRTHPLACE IN JAPAN.

During the visit of the Dutch East India Squadron to Kobe the other day, Captain R. F. Sluys, of the *Herion Head*, visited his birthplace at Kanazawa, the father of Captain Sluys was in 1879, an instructor in what is at present the Kanazawa Government Medical College and the Captain was born in the building now used as the Methodist Church. Captain Sluys was born there about fifty years ago, his parents going home about three years after his birth. During his visit he was the guest of honour at an elaborate reception given by the citizens of Kanazawa and the faculty of the school.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

NG SZE KWONG RETAINS HIS TITLE.

AFTER A HARD TUGGLE WITH M. W. LO.

Ng Sze Kwong, who won the tennis singles championship of the Colony for the third time in succession yesterday, and obtained outright possession of the handsome trophy presented by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., will be the first to admit that the difference in play between himself and M. W. Lo was not so marked that he deserved to win in three straight sets. M. W. Lo had played so well in the earlier rounds of the open singles competition, and Ng Sze Kwong was so haphazard in the final match of the open doubles, that not a few hoped that Lo would rob Ng Sze Kwong of the trophy. That these expectations were not fulfilled was due to a very welcome return to form by the champion, who has seldom played a better game in a championship match. Indeed, Ng Sze Kwong survived even those most certain that he would win by the manner in which he achieved that victory. Doubtless he played with such determined persistence because of the magnificent cup at stake. Having won it two years running, it would have been a catastrophe if he had lost it yesterday. There was a very large crowd to watch the match, amongst those present being H.E. and Lady Stubbs, Mr. R. Hancock, and others.

Without taking away any of the merit of Ng Sze Kwong's win, we must admit that the luck was on his side. The difference between the two men was very slight, just that stroke placed inches out of the reach of Lo, or that calculated drive skimming over the net to puzzle Lo. Another asset of Ng Sze Kwong was that he was a trifle more patient, and took fewer risks. Standing on the base line, he just drove hard at one corner of the court or the other as he liked. Only three or four times during the course of the match was Ng Sze Kwong tempted to the net. Incidentally, we must here say that Ng Sze Kwong will never reach the Wimbledon class of tennis till he learns to advance more to the net and get in that killing stroke that finishes a long rally. His driving was always accurate, and occasionally, especially on the back hand, deadly. His placing and cutting was as clever as it has ever been, and this was an asset he never got flurried.

Few will gainsay the fact that M. W. Lo has the greater repertoire of killing strokes. He lost only through the super-persistence of his opponent. Lo's driving was good, but often when the same up to the net his volleying was at fault. There were many periods in the game when he had his opponent cold by his brilliant play at the net, but Ng Sze Kwong countered most of his volleys by standing at the back of the court and lobbing. Lo took far more risks than his opponent—tactics that would have answered against a less brainy player than Ng Sze Kwong. In justice to Lo, it must be said that he tried his very utmost to win, right up to the very end of the match.

THE PLAY.

Ng Sze Kwong took time to settle down, and at one stage it looked as if he was going to lose the first set badly. Lo, serving, won the first game after having been 40 down. Five deuces were called before the game went to Lo. Two careless strokes by Ng Sze Kwong lost him the second game, and Lo, playing with rock-like steadiness, won two more games and was leading 4-0. Then Ng Sze Kwong seemed to wake up. Advancing to meet Lo's drives, he forced the latter to the back of the court, from where Lo lobbed badly. Lo came up from 15-40 to deuce and then served a double fault. Ng Sze Kwong was applauded when he won his first game. Lo won the sixth game after giving only one ace to his opponent, and it seemed as if the set would be his. To the surprise of all, Lo served three double faults in the next game, so it was not strange the game went to Ng Sze Kwong, the score now standing 5-3 against him. Lo now attempted to finish the set by advancing to the net, but Ng Sze Kwong clearly drove past him. The champion had the advantage three times and was robbed of it before he finally won the game. Thenceforward, he never looked back. His back-hand driving became a feature, and he ran away with four games in succession. Altogether, he had taken six games in succession, so that he deserved the first set, which he won 7-5.

There was a lot of hard hitting in the second set. Lo won the first game and then there was a ding-dong struggle, each

man winning his service. When the set stood 3-1, Lo brought off a couple of exceptionally brilliant strokes. In the seventh game, Lo was 15-40 and then he gradually worked up and won. When he won the eighth game and was leading 6-3, he again seemed to have the set in his hands. In the ninth game, when Ng Sze Kwong made a special effort, Lo had 40 love against him when he won two aces and then lost. In the tenth game, Lo, thinking to finish the set, followed up his returns and, thanks to good volleying, was leading 4-15. Then he misjudged one of Ng Sze Kwong's lobs, and Ng Sze Kwong had again equalized. Luck and nothing else gave Ng Sze Kwong the eleventh game. At a critical moment one of his drives took the top of the net and just trickled over. Having obtained the lead, for the first time in the set, Ng Sze Kwong made a special effort and won the next game and the set, 7-5.

With the match now well in hand, Ng Sze Kwong took more risks in the third set. He began to drive much harder than before. Lo, game to the end, stayed at the back of the court, with the result that there were a number of long rallies. Ng Sze Kwong was playing too well to be stopped, and he won four games in succession. Lo then obtained two games, but his opponent again relapsed into brilliance and won the next two games, the set, 6-2, and the match, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROPHIES.

At the conclusion of the match, the cups were given away. Mr. F. Maitland, President of the Hongkong C.C., said that, having waited a long time, they had at last witnessed a fine exhibition of tennis from their Chinese friends. The Chinese had come up fast in tennis, so fast that he hoped, as he had hoped before, that it would not be long before the Chinese would be competing against all-comers at Wimbledon. He then thanked the Tennis Committee, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Greenhill, who had put in such a great deal of arduous work in a very enthusiastic manner, and the umpires. He had specially mentioned Col. Robertson, who would have liked to umpire in that match, and who had taken such a great deal of interest in the tournament. Last year they had been fortunate in having Mr. C. Thorne, who did so much for tennis. He (the speaker) had recently had a letter from Mr. Thorne, in which he said he had had a nasty accident. Mr. Thorne was, however, well again and had played a lot of golf and tennis, flew across to England and had witnessed the final of the covered Courts Doubles Championship, at which he was surprised to see a lady umpiring. The suggestion had been made (in the *Hongkong Daily Press*) that next year there should be single and doubles competitions for ladies, and he wished to say that, as far as he was concerned, he was entirely in accord with the suggestion. If he could get the Committee to agree to it, these events would be added to the programme next year. As he had said before, they had witnessed some fine tennis this year from the Chinese and from their little friend, Ramjahn. The Lo brothers had won a great match in the doubles final. They had performed poorly Ramjahn and won by really good play. It was regretted by many that the European community could not put forward a good man to beat the Chinese at tennis. Golf had something to do with it. He hoped, however, that H.E. the Governor, the Naval and Military authorities, and the heads of local firms would see to it that good cricketers and tennis players are chosen at home and sent out to the East. It would, however, be a hard task to get a player to beat the Chinese. He had great pleasure in asking Miss Bowen to give away the cups.

The prizes, as follows, were then given away to the accompaniment of half-hearted cheering:—
HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Winners, Major Greenaway and Major Ardoino; Runners-up, Capt. Monteith and Major Timmis.
HANDICAP SINGLES "A".—Winner, F. A. Redmond; Runner-up, Capt. C. O. Oliver.
HANDICAP SINGLES "B".—Winner, E. W. Day; Runner-up, Pay-Liut, Robinson.
MIXED DOUBLES.—Winners, Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis; Runners-up, Major and Mrs. Greenaway.
OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Winners, M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo; Runners-up, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Ramjahn.
OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP, FINAL.—Winner, M. W. Lo; Runner-up, R. Townsend.
OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP, CHALLENGER ROUND.—Winner, Ng Sze Kwong.
Mr. Maitland then presented to Miss Bowen a handsome bouquet, bound in ribbon of the Club's colours, and in a vase. He hoped that next year, in the ladies' singles or doubles, Miss Bowen would be one of the winners. Mr. Maitland said there was one thing more he had to mention. In Sir Henry May they had had a most sporting Governor, one who took the keenest interest in every branch of sport. They all know how great an asset it was to have a Governor interested in sport, and he was therefore happy to inform them that they had in Sir Reginald Stubbs another Governor who took a great interest in sport and who would do all he could to promote all its branches in the Colony. He called for three hearty cheers for H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs.
Before dispersing, there was, Mr. Maitland said, another pleasing duty he had to perform, that was to present to Mr. P. M. Hodgson a small souvenir cup which had been subscribed for by the members of the Club as a mark of their gratitude for the services which Mr. Hodgson had rendered during the eight or nine years he had been Secretary of the Club. It had been a real labour of love, but few were aware of the manifold activities which fall upon the Secretary and which were so cheerfully performed by Mr. Hodgson, who deserved very well of the Club. Mr. Maitland then presented a handsome silver cup to Mr. Hodgson.
The gathering then dispersed.

HONGKONG HARBOUR IN TYPHOON WEATHER.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of making provision for the protection of life and property in the harbour during typhoon weather has now been circulated and reads as follows:—

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

Sir,—The Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor, by notification in the *Government Gazette* dated 7th January, 1920, "to consider and report upon the question of making provision for the protection of life and property in the Harbour during typhoon weather" have the honour accordingly to submit our report and recommendations.

(2.)—The suggestions that have from time to time been put forward deal with:—
(a) The provision of life boats easily handled but not adapted for towing.
(b) The provision of tugs and launches for towing and life saving.
(c) The provision of adequate Typhoon Shelters.
(d) The provision of sufficient Typhoon Signals.

(3.)—Taking these proposals in their order:—
(a) *Lifeboats*.—The Committee (Captain Taitou dissenting) resolved to make no recommendation in this respect as it was thought that there was no work within their scope that could not equally well be carried out by tugs and launches provided with life lines.

Captain Taitou in dissenting expressed the view that there was ample justification for the provision of such lifeboats: though the provision of a shelter for small boats at the West-end of the Harbour might lead him to modify his opinion.

(b) *Tugs and Launches for towing*.—The provision and organization of these was considered by the Committee as a matter of urgency; to be dealt with as far as possible in readiness for the typhoon season of the current year.

It was resolved to recommend that the Government should ultimately provide at least two tugs of about 100 ft. in length and 500 to 750 H.P. whose first duty should be the protection of life and property in typhoon weather. In addition, the Naval Authorities and other owners of suitable tugs be approached to permit them to assist as soon as they could be spared from their own proper duties; the provision of at least two Government tugs being essential as no other are likely to be available for outside work for some little time after the necessity has arisen.

The Government tugs while on other than typhoon duty could if thought fit be manned entirely by Chinese; but on typhoon duty they should be in charge of European Seamen with local knowledge of the Harbour, to be detailed from the qualified men (volunteers) in the regular service of the Government—The Harbour Office for example. Further European assistance would probably be desirable and for this purpose a roll of available volunteers should be kept in readiness in some convenient place, preferably the Naval Yard as it is the qualified men in the Naval Service who are particularly indicated in this connection.

In other than typhoon weather the Committee anticipate that considerable employment could be found for the launches: even by letting them out on hire, if their time could not be filled by such work as attending to lighthouses or towing the heavier Sanitary Board barges out to sea, and such other work as could be found for them by the Harbour Master.

Chinese launches and others not under Government control should be subjected to no special regulation: it is considered that any attempt to regulate them would probably result in making them unwilling to come forward when needed. The only complaint concerning them is that at times exorbitant charges are made for towing and it is suggested that these would be tempered by drawing up and publishing a scale of charges for the tugs controlled by Government. A suggested scale is attached; but it is probable that the charges given are too low, and that the scale itself will need greater particularisation in the light of experience yet to be gathered. The consideration and adjustment as necessary of this matter would best be left to the Board referred to in paragraph 4 below.

(c) *Shelters*.—It was resolved to recommend the subdivision of the Yau-mai Shelter into three sections. As it stands at present it is wide enough for quite a serious sea; and offers no opportunity for smaller boats to be interlocked, as they are unable to fill any one section of the shelter. The division would break the sea, and would give the smaller boats the opportunity they require. We find opinion on the necessity of subdividing the shelter very strongly held among the floating population in the Harbour. They anticipate that a really serious typhoon will occasion much damage among the craft that take shelter in Yau-mai, unless this alteration is carried out.

(d) *Signals*.—It was unanimously resolved to recommend the provision of a second shelter in Belcher's Bay (on the lines of the scheme already suggested to the Government by Captain Taitou) to provide a refuge for craft unable to make head against an Easterly wind. Failing a tow (probably at very high rates if available at all) such craft have little to hope for, as the record of wrecks at the West end of the Harbour shows.

(e) *Signals*.—In view of the number of ships that take refuge in Junk Bay, it was resolved to recommend that full typhoon signals should be repeated from some point visible from the whole of the Bay, and the Point on the Southern side of the Typhoon Pass is suggested as a suitable position.

(4.)—The appointment of a permanent Board to deal with executive detail and such questions as will from time to time arise is recommended by the Committee as a matter of importance. The Board suggested would comprise only the Harbour Master, the Commander Naval Yard, and a third member who should be a resident civilian with marine experience. To this Board would be entrusted the detailed regulation of the tugs (and of the launches), so far as any regulation of the matter would be possible) their control on duty from the Naval Yard (signallers from among the volunteers already mentioned might be of value in this connection) and it could also act as a court of appeal in this matter except the power of summoning witnesses: it is better that at first they should not, for fear of the possible effect on Chinese launches which venture out on their own account; but their expressed opinion would carry weight and would undoubtedly have a practical effect on the Insurance Companies who might be called upon to pay the fees demanded; and their existence would thus tend still further to bring charges to a reasonable level.

It would be necessary moreover to pay the crews of the Government tugs a special allowance of some nature in proportion to the severity of the weather: this again could be referred to the Board for their recommendation according to the circumstances.

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

E. R. HALLIDAY, Chairman.
Basil Taitou.
P. V. KILGOUR, Lt.-Comdr., R.N.
C. H. P. HAY.
T. ARTHUR.
CHAN CHUEK HING.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

MINUTE BY CAPTAIN TAITOU.
The draft report covers everything, I think. But I should like to give my reasons for dissenting from (a). There is no doubt that many native craft founder during typhoons out in the harbour before assistance can be rendered to them, and the crews are generally drowned. The tugs proposed to be used for towing purposes are not suitable for picking up men in the water: they are not sufficiently handy, are of too high freeboard to make it easy to reach a man in the water and get him on board, they could not lower boats to pick them up, as no ordinary boat could exist in the heavy sea, and they would be apt to do more harm than good in this direction, by injuring the men they want to save, with the propellers and rubbing streaks. The same objections apply to the Chinese launches which are big enough to be of use for towing. The motor lifeboats I propose are specially fitted for lifesaving work, and that by reason of their not being suitable for towing, while the tugs, by reason of their being designed for towing, are not adapted for lifesaving.

(2.)—As to the scale of towing charges, on reconsidering the matter, I am of opinion that heavily laden cargo boats should pay double fees, as they are not only heavier, and more difficult to tow, but are more likely to founder, and are hence rescued from double danger by being towed into safety. An empty cargo boat is, of course, also harder to tow, as she holds so much wind, but as the other point (likelihood of foundering) does not apply, and she is not earning money, I don't think she should be charged extra; especially as the rest of the craft forming the tow would be apt to steady her.

Basil Taitou,
Harbour Master, etc.

10th April, 1920.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LANDS IN HONGKONG.

PORTIONS TRANSFERRED TO COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The following paragraph is taken from the Report of the Land Office for the year 1919:—

A small portion of Saiwan Reserve was resumed for the purpose of road improvements and an equivalent area of Crown land was granted in exchange. A portion of Pinewood Battery, having an area of 11,960 square feet was transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department for the purpose of extending Luford Road for which a sum of \$1,311 was credited to the War Department in the Colonial Military Lands account. Two portions of Kowloon East Battery, containing 69,371 square feet and 38,900 square feet respectively were also transferred to the Colonial Government by the War Department in consideration of credits in the same account of \$423,223.95 and \$124,015 respectively. The Colonial Government also took over two portions being the remainder of Kowloon East Battery Reserve and credited the War Department with the sum of \$139,040.47 and \$29,412.53 in the said account. The acquisition of these areas became necessary owing to development in the vicinity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks.

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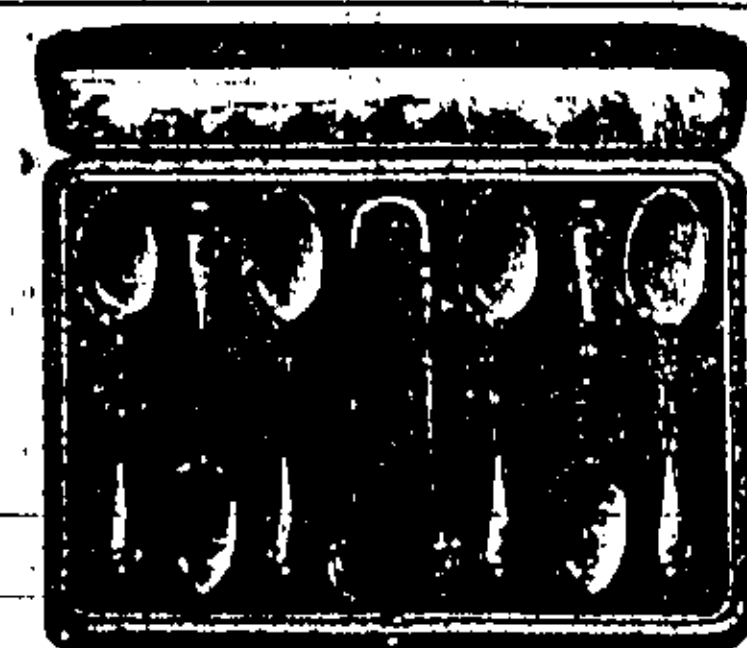
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SETSOUR PRESENT
STOCK
IS WELL WORTHY OF
YOUR INSPECTION
AND INCLUDESPRESENTATION
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CIGAR BOXES,
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Etc., Etc.TEA & COFFER
SERVICES,
FRUIT & SWEET
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ENTREE DISHS,
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SWEET & MUFFIN
DISHS,
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SETS,
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Etc., Etc.

HAVANA CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED

PETIT FANCY TALES	PER BOX OF 50	\$11.00
CAPRICIOS		10.50
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A5772	ST. LOUIS BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S BAND
	HESITATION BLUES		
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	ON THE SHORE AT LE LEL	WI FOX TROT	
A5817	SOUTHERN ROSE	WALTZ	"ORCHESTRA
	WINE, WOMEN & SONG		
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	THE WALTZ WE LOVE		

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 1322.

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TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS SILK HALF HOSE.

PRICE		PRICE
\$1.50	PER PAIR	\$1.50
\$8.00	PER HALF DOZEN.	\$8.00
		PER HALF DOZEN.



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GUARANTEED PURE SILK WITH REINFORCED

TOE-HEEL AND FEET,

\$1.50	PER PAIR	\$8.00
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

CORRUGATED IRON GODOWN
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. [1040]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"LAISANG"
having arrived from the above port. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or other Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamers must be presented within 15 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 7th, 1920. [1041]

MONDAY next,

at 6 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL
ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL
1039

WANTED

JUNIOR Chinese Clerk by Insurance Office.
Knowledge of Typing Essential.
Reply stating experience and salary required.

Box No. 1032.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1033]

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [65]

FOR SALE

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply—
CAEVANHO & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [996]

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCS
in
5% PREMIUM BONDS.
CREDIT NATIONAL.

THE Bonds are of 500 Frs. face value.
PRICE OF ISSUE 435 FRANCS
8 drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Francs, with the following prizes:
1,000,000 Francs
500,000 "
200,000 "
100,000 "
50,000 "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future.
The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June, 1920, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
L. BERENDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. [1025]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Maxwell Road.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, commencing at 4 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. [1024]

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE new edition of the Telephone Directory is now ready for issue. Subscribers are requested to apply to this Office for the new Directory, copies of which will be supplied in exchange for copies of the previous edition.
CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
No. 17, Queen's Road Central. [1034]



NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after MONDAY, JUNE 7th, Trains running on rails will at intervals cross the Shanghai Road near the Asiatic Petroleum Company's works between the hours of 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. When the trucks are in motion the following warning signals will be exhibited:—
By day—Semaphores Arms painted red with the word DANGER thereon.
By night—Three red lights placed across the road.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Police Office, Hongkong, June 5th, 1920. [1035]

NATIONAL CREDIT & FRA. CREDIT 1920.
UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5, Chater Road, and will be closed on the 15th of June, at 12 Noon.
5 per cent. Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of Frs. 485,—only.

Interest at 5 per cent. will run from the 15th of June.
The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000,—the first prize of each being

ONE MILLION FRANCS.
ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1920. [1012]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 1.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [77]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and I.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dayspring." [78]

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,

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On Approval Books

FOR COLLECTIONS.
GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards,
Seeds, Toys, &c., &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 620. [80]

VISITORS TO CANTON

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BY THE PEARL RIVER,

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Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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Canton: Messrs. A. B. WATSON & CO.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after this date advertisements of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" at a charge of

\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

STENOGRAPHER for American firm wanted for one or two months. Good knowledge of English essential. Reply stating experience and salary wanted to Box A, c/o "Daily Press." [2]

FURNITURE three or four Rooms wanted on the Peak furnished or unfurnished—Apply Box B, c/o "Daily Press." [3]

LESSONS in Cantonese wanted. Five Evenings a week. State terms—Box C, c/o "Daily Press." [4]

UNFURNISHED or Half House wanted at the Peak. Occupation October or November. Would rent or lease—Apply Box D, c/o "Daily Press." [5]

A. C. DA ROCHA,
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), June 8th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m. at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.
Also
50 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
20 Silk Raincoats.
60 dozen Imperial Talc Powder.
50 Pieces Tan and Black Leather.
10 cases Milk & Cocoa.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), June 8th, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Room.

4,000 cts RAISINS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction On

WEDNESDAY,
June 9th, 1920, at 11 a.m. at THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF CO.'S GODOWN No. 25.

1,500 cases PEANUT OIL, each case containing 2 tins of 37 lbs. oil each net.
The Oil has been examined by the Government Analyst.

Notice of Export Merchants is called to this sale, as the goods are all packed and ready for shipment.
The goods can be inspected on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms—20 per cent. Deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. are instructed to sell
THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"
Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an

Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 29th day of June, 1920, at 3 o'clock p.m.

IN ONE LOT

at their Auction Room, in Duddell Street.

THE Ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5200 tons Gross and of 5200 tons Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building.
or to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., the Auctioneers, Duddell Street. [1016]

INTIMATION

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky.

The Vat was started in 1831 by the

late Robert Thorne of Greenock

and the Whisky has been known as

Old Vat, No. 4, ever since.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8th, 1920.

THE COLONY'S SHIPPING TRADE.

The general appearance of the harbour nowadays affords in itself very good proof of the recovery of the shipping trade of the port after five years of war in which so much mercantile tonnage was destroyed and so great a proportion of the remainder was devoted to purposes entirely connected with the war. There is included in the Harbour Master's Report, just issued, an interesting diagram which shows at a glance how the Shipping trade of Hongkong was affected by the war. Excluding the junk and steam-launch traffic, and taking account only of British and Foreign Shipping, we see that the total tonnage entered at Hongkong declined from the 11,400,000 mark in 1913 to 8,200,000 in 1917, the last year of the war. The year 1913 marked the highest figure for British and Foreign tonnage that had been reached in the history of the port. Purely British tonnage reached its greatest total in 1903, when it represented 6,500,000. By 1913 owing, doubtless, to the growing competition of Foreign Shipping the British total was 6,200,000, and the year 1917 saw it down to 4,800,000. Now the diagram shows a sharp upward tendency again and in 1919 it reached the 6,000,000 mark. The statistical tables in the Report consequently show remarkable percentages of increase. Thus the increase in British ocean-going ships entering and clearing at the port in 1919 as compared with 1918 is given as 18.1 per cent., and the increase in tonnage as 88.6. The percentage rate of increase in foreign ocean-going vessels was 24.5 in numbers and 24.6 in tonnage. It follows upon the recovery of Shipping that the revenue of the Department shows improvement. It totalled \$693,784, being an increase of \$39,035 or 6.11 per cent. over that of 1918. Judging entirely by the general appearance of the harbour this improvement in the Shipping

trade would seem to have been fully maintained since the beginning of the present year, and there can be very little doubt that the completed returns for 1920 will mark a considerable advance on those for 1919. There is only one other item in the Harbour Master's Report to which we need now refer as being of very general interest. We refer to the information it contains in regard to the Government Harbour Mooring. We can imagine that it was with a grim sense of satisfaction that Captain Basil TAYLOR, who has just retired on pension, from the post of Harbour Master, wrote down the total revenue derived by the Government from this source. The strong opposition offered to the Government's acquisition of the old private moorings in the harbour will not yet have been forgotten, for it was only in 1914 that the step was decided upon. The scheme had been proposed to the Legislative Council twelve years before, but in the words of the hon. member who represented the Chamber of Commerce in 1914, "the Chamber of Commerce, the Shipping Companies and the Unofficial Members of the Council had opposed the scheme from the very first and would continue to oppose it." The Government's case for the acquisition of these moorings was briefly put by Sir HENRY MAY when he quoted in the Council a few lines from the despatch he wrote on the subject to the Secretary of State. He described the old-established shipping companies, many of whom employed steamers of small tonnage engaged in the coasting trade of China, or in local trade with the Philippines, Japan and Siam, as monopolising many of the best berths in the deepest water, to the prejudice of newly-established lines of steamers trading with Europe, Canada and America which employed vessels of heavy tonnage and deep draught. Many of these had had to lie at a considerable distance from the business centre of the city, and complaints had been made in recent years by the agents of some of the largest vessels frequenting the Port that they were forced out into distant and inconvenient parts of the harbour. The despatch further mentioned that suggestions had been made that, to meet the demand for berths for deep draught vessels, the dredging of the more remote portions of the anchorage should be resorted to, but this, the Governor pointed out, would involve the expenditure of "enormous sums" which in view of the precarious nature of the Colony's revenue at that time (the allusion was to the possible extinction of the opium revenue) it would be very unwise to embark upon. We have now had some few years' experience of the working of the new system and it would be interesting to know what complaints are to be made. It was predicted that the system would lead to a great deal of confusion and that possibly collisions and danger to life and property would arise. Have these forebodings been fulfilled? We cannot recall a single complaint from any source. We do not know what the shipping firms might have to say about the revenue the Government is deriving from the moorings. When the scheme was adopted the Government estimated the revenue at \$30,000 a year, and this was declared by the hon. member who represented the Chamber of Commerce as "an extreme advance" on the prices shipping firms had hitherto been paying for their moorings. The revenue actually derived by the Government is given in the Harbour Master's Report as \$89,440 in 1919; \$59,584 in 1918; and \$61,156 in 1917. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the Government moorings and buoys last year was \$38,286, so that the Government appears to be making a very handsome profit out of the transaction. Is the profit justifiable? The port charges levied on Shipping have been considerably increased in the past ten years. In the final result the burden, of course, falls upon the general trade of the port.

The Chinese Press made that in view of the high cost of living at present, salaries of the Chinese staff of the Chinese Post Office have been considerably increased; for clerks from \$37.50 to \$60, assistants \$18 to \$24, and for sorters from \$12 to \$15.

In addition to the prevailing drought and the consequent damage to the wheat crops, a plague of locusts has appeared over widespread areas devouring everything as usual, reports a Peking paper, adding that the outlook for crops in North China is very dark.

Forty Germans are to pass through Shanghai some time next week on their way to Hankow where they are to settle down, reports the Chinese Press. The N.C. Daily News is glad to notice that they are not going to settle down in the Model Settlement (Shanghai).

Mr. Joseph W. Taylor, who had been appointed Hon. Treasurer of St. John's Cathedral in place of Mr. Eegg, has been transferred by his firm to North China, and has consequently been obliged to resign. The Church Body have appointed Mr. N. C. Wilson, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, to the vacant post.

We understand that Dr. Wu Ting-fang is to appeal to the Full Court, comprising Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting Puisne Justice, against the decision given recently in Chambers by Mr. Gompertz in the matter of the injunction restraining him from removing any money deposited by him in the Banks in Hongkong. The sum involved is \$2,600,000.

The report of the Land Officer for the year 1919, states:—During the year 3,021 deeds and documents were registered under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1844 affecting lots of land. The total money consideration on sales, mortgages, surrenders, and miscellaneous documents amounted to \$60,152,755.07. The total number of documents registered in the Land Office under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1844 up to the end of 1919 was 70,260.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral have agreed that a sum of \$100 a month be guaranteed, out of the general funds of St. John's Cathedral, towards a fund for providing exchange compensation in regard to the salary of the new Bishop. The guarantee, says Church Notes, is to date from the consecration of the Bishop to 31st January, 1921, and the matter is to be dealt with at the annual meeting of shareholders and subscribers. It was understood that St. Andrew's Kowloon and Sir Paul Chater had each guaranteed a similar sum and that the Chinese Church was also willing to contribute.

A correspondent, signing himself "Spectator," writes:—"While a Chinese lady was walking along Queen's Road East, near St. Francis Street, on the 4th inst., about 4 p.m., a European in a ricksha gave her a push from behind, which lay her flat on the street, and a wheel of his ricksha ran over her leg. He paid no heed to her but simply rode away like a 'hun' who had just finished torturing his victim. Such incidents are becoming more frequent day by day. Not long ago a European cyclist ran over a child and paid no heed to it. Inhuman acts like these should be stopped at any cost, and now that the Police Force is regaining its normal strength I hope it may speedily be done."

The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected in the Colony on Thursday morning on the P. & O. s.s. Madras. He is spending Thursday at Government House as the guest of His Excellency, and next day on the same steamer. According to the provisional arrangements, His Royal Highness is expected to reach Kobe on June 21st. He will be met by officials of the Royal Household and conducted to Tokyo, where there will be a Royal reception. Prince Carol will probably stay at one of the Imperial Palaces in Tokyo, and will visit the chief places of interest round the capital. During his month's stay in Japan the Prince will visit Kyoto, Osaka, and other large cities.

The price of rice is still on the increase at Shanghai. It has now jumped to more than \$11 while in normal time it costs but \$7. Evidently, remarks the N.C. Daily News, the profiteers have taken no notice of the appeal issued by the public and are bent on making all they can out of their present stocks. Many efforts have been made to try to get them to lower their prices, but this they have failed to do. Several cases of suicide have been reported in the Chinese Press, due it is said, to the high cost of living. Mr. Chi Yao-ling, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, has declared that as there has been but little rain lately it is unlikely that the prices will go down; on the contrary they are likely to go up. Governor Chi suggests that money should be put aside in case of emergency, when the food will go towards helping the poor to buy cheaper rice.

Two cases of enteric fever and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. K. Honda, at one time Japanese Minister to Switzerland, is arriving in the Colony on Thursday on a short holiday.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral have asked the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, to distribute the collection made on April 18th, amounting to \$328.61, to the relatives of the two men killed by the accident in the preparation of the site of the new Church Hall, and Mr. Hallifax has kindly consented to do so.

PLAGUE IN MEXICO: LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO BE BURNED DOWN.

HUNGARIAN TERRORISM: BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION'S VIEW.

BIRKENHEAD ACCIDENT: COASTER CRASHES INTO DOCK GATE.

TURKISH TREATY PROTEST: INDIANS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT GOVERNMENT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

ONE THIRD OF CITY TO BE BURNED DOWN.

Mexico City, June 4th.
It has been decided that one-third of the houses in Vera Cruz should be burned down in order to eradicate bubonic plague which has broken out in the city.

THE POLISH OFFENSIVE.

REDS DRIVEN BACK.

Warsaw, June 5th.
An official communiqué says the Poles are resuming the offensive, and have broken the enemy lines, including positions fortified with ferro-concrete between the Dvina and Borysoff. The Poles have advanced thirty kilometres, driving back the Reds in the direction of Bialogorka, fifty miles south-west of Kielt.
The Ukrainians have advanced along the line of the Onondaka river.

VAST POLISH MOVEMENT.

Warsaw, June 5th.
A communiqué states that important operations are proceeding on the northern front where Narotch is the pivot of a vast movement with the object of flattening the salient and turning the enemy's left. The Poles are advancing and have captured a considerable booty. The Polish right is, likewise, pressing the retreating enemy, having completely defeated a Bolshevik Division, capturing a brigade.

BOLSHEVICK ADVANCE.

London, June 4th.
A general Bolshevik offensive has begun. Between Pripet and the Dnieper Bolsheviks advanced and Polish posts were driven in, but so far the Bolshevik success has not been important. North of Pripet the Red attacks were repulsed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. CHICAGO CROWDED WITH DELEGATES.

Chicago, June 5th.
Chicago is filled to overflowing for the Republican Convention which opens on June 8th. Senator Lodge is temporary chairman. The Convention meets at the Coliseum, the scene of the historic 1912 split.

Owing to the large number of independent delegates, the comparative chances of the many aspirants to the Presidency are undeterminable.

THE SPA CONFERENCE. ALLIES TO MEET IN BRUSSELS.

Rome, June 5th.
The Allies meet at Brussels prior to the Spa Conference on June 21st. Japan is not participating in the conversations.
Count Storck, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is leaving for London to inform Mr. Lloyd George of the Italian attitude regarding the division of the German indemnity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. VISITS FLEMINGTON RACE- COURSE.

Melbourne, June 5th.
The Prince of Wales attended the Flemington race-course and presented the Prince of Wales's Cup to the winner of the race, Earlborn, which was an outsider.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 4th.
Lancashire beat Hampshire by 8 wickets. Essex beat Sussex by 218 runs.

THE TURKISH TREATY. HINDU-MOSLEM PROTEST IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, June 5th.

A joint Hindu-Moslem Khilafat Conference, after a prolonged deliberation, decided on a policy of non-co-operation with the Indian Government. The policy, which is a protest against the Turkish Treaty, will be enforced after a month's notice to the Viceroy.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S OIL RESOURCES.

GOVERNMENT DECISION ABOUT MESOPOTAMIAN SUPPLY.

London, June 5th.
The Sunday Express understands that the Government has decided to reject the proposals of the surrender of the Mesopotamian oil-fields, thus facilitating the Empire's petroleum independence.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROSPECTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, June 5th.
Sir John Cadman, director of the Petroleum Executive, lecturing on the British Empire's oil resources, dealt specifically with the question of Mesopotamia, which offered great possibilities for the producer.

Regarding the American impression that Great Britain's intention was to attempt to corner the world's oil supply, Sir John Cadman pointed out that it was not Great Britain's policy to exclude foreign participation in British oil or similar enterprises. The regulations were merely legitimate war-time measures.

The British Empire's contribution to the world's oil supply was 100 per cent. more than any other country. It was not only the greatest producer, but was absorbing more and more of its own supply; and consequently it was increasingly difficult to supply oil to other countries. Therefore, it behooved Great Britain to find another source to supply her demands.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO KING.

A NEW ERA IN FRIENDSHIP.

London, June 5th.
President Wilson telegraphed to H.M. the King birthday congratulations. He said: "I am confident that it auspiciously comes at the dawn of a new era in friendship and goodwill in which it will be the privilege of our kindred peoples to advance towards full achievement."
H.M. the King replied: "I most cordially echo the hope that in the struggle to create a better world for mankind, which is the first duty bequeathed to us by our glorious comradeship of the war, our two nations may be found inseparably linked alike in effort and achievement."

PERSIA.

ALARMED AT ACTION OF SOVIET FORCES.

London, June 4th.
It is officially stated that at the request of the Persian Government, a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations has been convened in London for June 11th to discuss the situation created owing to the action of the Soviet forces in Persia. Prince Firouz has been appointed special representative of Persia to attend the council.
Prince Firouz has declared that the Shah arrived at Teheran on June 3rd, whereupon 300,000 participated in great popular demonstrations, thus giving evidence of their loyalty to the Shah and of their satisfaction with the Government.

LEVY ON WAR WEALTH.

DEFINITELY ABANDONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, June 4th.
It is understood that the Government has definitely decided to abandon the idea of a levy on war wealth. It is expected that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will announce the decision on Monday.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA. BEDOUIN RAIDERS LESS ACTIVE.

London, June 4th.
The War Office, in its weekly review of the operations in Mesopotamia, says that raiding activity in the Upper Euphrates has largely ceased as a result of the raiders' losses, but the raiders on May 24th wrecked a goods train south of Mosul, causing thirteen casualties.

LATEST CABLES. DOCK GATE BROKEN. SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BIRKEN- HEAD.

LONDON, June 5th.

The coaster Countess collided with the gate at Alfred Dock at Birkenhead, and a catamaran poured over, sweeping and overturning small craft. A dozen tugboats dashed to the rescue, picking up those in the water. Others swimming clung to the sides, saving a fall of twelve feet in current running at sixty miles an hour. There was wreckage on the banks for half a mile. It was at first feared that the losses would be fifteen or twenty, but now the number shows only a few.

BRUSSELS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION.

Washington, June 4th.
The United States will be represented unofficially at the conference between M. Krassin and the representatives of the Supreme Economic Council in London.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S UNOFFICIAL REPRE- SENTATIVES.

London, June 5th.
The United States, replying to the League of Nations' invitation to send a representation to the Brussels Financial Conference, announces that it is unable to appoint an official delegation but is sending unofficial representatives for the purpose of giving information regarding the financial and economic conditions of America and for obtaining similar information from other countries.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

CONDITION OF SALE OF VESSELS.

Washington, June 5th.
The Merchant Marine Bill permits the sale of American ships to foreign buyers, if after a diligent search the Shipping Board is unable to dispose of them to Americans. It also requires that 75 per cent. of the stock of Companies engaged in the coast trade be American-owned, also the stock of Companies engaged in foreign commerce. No time limit has been fixed for the disposal of the ships. American buyers are given fifteen years and foreigners ten years to complete payments. Foreigners pay five, and Americans six per cent. interest to the Shipping Board. The price must equal the cost of production at the time of sale, less depreciation.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER STEAMERS.

New York, June 5th.
The United Mail Steamship Company, which has leased thirteen ex-German passenger steamers for the trans-oceanic service, will be entirely American. The passenger service begins in July from New York to Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen and Danzig, and from Boston to Queenstown.

SYRIA. SUCCESSFUL FRENCH OPERATIONS.

London, June 4th.
The War Office, in its weekly review, referring to the operations in Syria, says that French columns operating in the Tyre region against the Metwallis, who recently massacred 70 Christians, have swept the country as far as the southern boundary of French territory.
By an oversight a village in the British zone was bombarded and occupied. The French Commander has undertaken that this will not recur.

Westward, near the source of the Jordan, a French column met with considerable opposition, and had not reached their objectives by May 25th.
A large number of refugees have fled into the British zone, and refuse to return.

BRITISH LABOUR. REPORT OF NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

London, June 4th.
The report of the National Wages on the claims of the railwaymen for an increase of 21 weekly grants advances of wages varying from 4s. to 8s. 6d. weekly for different grades in the urban districts and 2s. to 6s. 6d. in the rural districts.
These increases are in addition to the extra 2s. under the sliding scale arrangement.
The men's claims in respect of overtime for Sunday and night duty are rejected.
The sliding scale gives an automatic increase of 1s. weekly for every five points rise in the cost of living, according to the Board of Trade periodic returns.

LATEST CABLES. UNREST IN IRELAND. IRISH THREAT OF DERAILING TRAINS.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Transport Workers' Federation received the Irish Trade Union delegates regarding the embargo on munitions. One of the delegates declared that trains run by troops in Ireland would be derailed which would mean war.
The question was referred to the Trade Union Congress.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVE AND THE PREMIER.

London, June 4th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Political Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, has telegraphed requesting the Irish strikers in Dublin to resume work pending the conference at Bristol on June 15th.

Mr. Thomas states that his Executive met the Premier yesterday and decided to ask for special British and special Irish Trade Union Congresses to try to bridge the gulf between the Irish people and the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, regretted the attitude of the Irish railwaymen, and stated that the Government could not tolerate any discrimination as regards the various classes of goods. The Government was bound to take every necessary step to maintain order.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

London, June 5th.
The official report of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the deputation of railwaymen, headed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, in connection with the refusal of the Irish railwaymen to handle military munitions, shows that the Premier's statement was of a most emphatic description.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the Irish railwaymen sought to influence political decisions, not by the ordinary machinery of the State but by threats of disorganising the industries of the country. That was a serious issue which he took up at once, and he would regard it as a complete abdication of the Government if they were in the least to countenance the demand. The issue raised was similar to the recent issue in France, which ended so disastrously for the Trade Union in France. (This was why he regretted the action of the Trades Unionists in Ireland.)

In regard to the position in Ireland, he said that, within a very short time, there had been 40 murders of the Police, and 120 attempted murders had failed. Men were shot down while carrying out the elementary duty of the preservation of order. Yet when a box of revolvers was sent to these men to enable them to defend their lives, the Trade Unionists used threats. The whole traffic of Ireland, notwithstanding the murderers with revolvers in their pockets, would be carried backwards and forwards on the railways. "We cannot have that whatever it costs, whatever it means."
The Premier added the information that the railwaymen refused to work on trains carrying troops, adding most emphatically that the Government could not possibly agree to the action of any section discriminating against Government traffic or accept any decree issued to any body, however powerful, denying to the Government the essential facilities for carrying out its functions.

Mr. Lloyd George said he declined to believe that the National Union of Railwaymen would embark on a policy which the Trade Union Congress absolutely refused to sanction in connection with another most important matter of public policy.

INTER-ALLIED HOUSING CONGRESS.

MINIMUM STANDARD OF COMFORT.

London, June 5th.
The Inter-Allied Housing Congress has adopted a resolution demanding a minimum standard of comfort in the home.
With reference to town-planning, a resolution was adopted advocating a definite limitation of dwelling per acre, not exceeding ten.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN GUILD SYSTEM.

London, June 5th.
The attempt to cope with the serious housing problem has resulted in a most interesting experiment being made in London and Manchester, in the application of Guild Socialism, which, it is believed, is destined to revolutionise completely industrial control. Under the system, a Trade Union ticket is a certificate of membership to the Guild, which is designed to mobilise the necessary labour and eventually to undertake all branches of the building industry, the supplying of skilled architects and engineers and the carrying on of all necessary desirable public and private work. The labour of the Guildsmen will no longer be a marketable commodity, but a Guildsman will be "on the strength" for life. It is anticipated that the Guild will be able to increase the purchasing power of its members' pay by scientific organisation of production. Discussions have been proceeding with the Ministry of Health with reference to the percentage of cost allowable for management. This has now been settled on a basis of six per cent., in addition to a remuneration of 440 per house, payable by the local authority.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

A TRADE CRISIS IN NETHERLANDS INDIES.

SINGAPORE, June 5th.
A crisis is menacing the pepper, coffee and copra markets and Java sugar. There have already been many bankruptcies in Sourabaya and Semarang due to over-speculation, especially in sugar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

London, June 4th.
The War Office, in its weekly review of the military operations in Siberia, says that the Japanese are conducting a converging movement from Castries Bay, and down the Amur River against the Russians entrenched to the north of Lake Kisl. Scaplanes based on the Lake are reconnoitring the Russian positions.

THE LATE DR. MORRISON.

London, June 5th.
The funeral of the late Dr. Morrison took place at Sidmouth. The service was conducted by the Vicar of Sidmouth who paid a tribute to Dr. Morrison, referring especially to his enthusiastic support of the foreign missions and the Church. The mourners included Mrs. Morrison, her three sons, the Chinese Minister in London, Sir John Jordan, Sir Richard Dane, Sir Ernest Satow and representatives of the Foreign Office and the Times and the High Commissioner of Australia. The floral tributes included a wreath of orchids from the President of the Chinese Republic bearing the inscription "In sorrow and gratitude."

CHINESE PLAYS IN PARIS.

Paris, June 4th.
Three Chinese plays, also Chinese music and juggling, given by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Chinese colony were staged without scenery which was replaced by gestures (L.). The principal play dated from the T'ang Dynasty and was cordially received.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

CELEBRATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting was held on Sunday to consider the arrangements for celebrating, in a fitting manner, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Tung Wah Hospital. The anniversary fell due in April this year, but it was decided to formally celebrate it in November. Mr. Li Wing Kwong, who has succeeded Mr. Ho Kwong in the Chairmanship of the Administrative Committee, presided.

- It was decided:
- (1) To build an extension to the Tung Wah Hospital.
 - (2) To hang in the Great Hall portraits of the founders of the Hospital.
 - (3) To inscribe on a large tablet, to be erected in the extension, the names of the members of the Hospital Committee and of the Advisory Board during the past 50 years.

A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. It is hoped to raise \$20,000. It was decided that the sum of \$20,000, being surplus money collected during the rice crisis, which sum has already been donated to the Hospital, should be put into the new fund for the memorial extension.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Following the usual custom, H.E. the Governor received, yesterday, at Government House, the past and the newly elected Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital. After having introduced the members, Mr. Ho Kwong, the past Chairman, said that the Committee interpreted the honour of this annual interview as a mark of the Government's appreciation of the work done by the Tung Wah Hospital in the general interests of the Chinese side of the community. The community was proud of the Hospital as a charitable institution dealing with almost every kind of charity, and of its clean record throughout the 50 years of its existence; and the Committee counted it an honour to take their share of the work, sometimes hard work, which fell every year to their lot. His Excellency would have seen the record of the previous year's activities and the Committee earnestly hoped that it had His Excellency's approval, and that the new Committee would have his sympathetic assistance in carrying on the routine work along the old lines, and in meeting any emergencies that might arise. Throughout its existence the Hospital had been able to count with confidence on the cordial co-operation of the Government Departments with which it had to deal, and this established tradition justified the confidence that the Tung Wah Hospital would always do its best in the interests of the Government. They hoped that His Excellency would be able to find time shortly to make a personal inspection of the Hospital premises and to give them the benefit of his advice. They asked for this advice especially in connection with the scheme for the Anniversary Memorial, which they were anxious should take a form worthy of the 50 years' traditions of the Hospital.

His Excellency, replying, thanked the members of the Committee for all they had done in the interests of the Hospital service to the Chinese community. He thanked them especially for what they had done in connection with the free distribution of congee. He assured them, and promised to pay a visit to the Hospital at an early date.
Light refreshments were taken off by those present before they dispersed.

KING

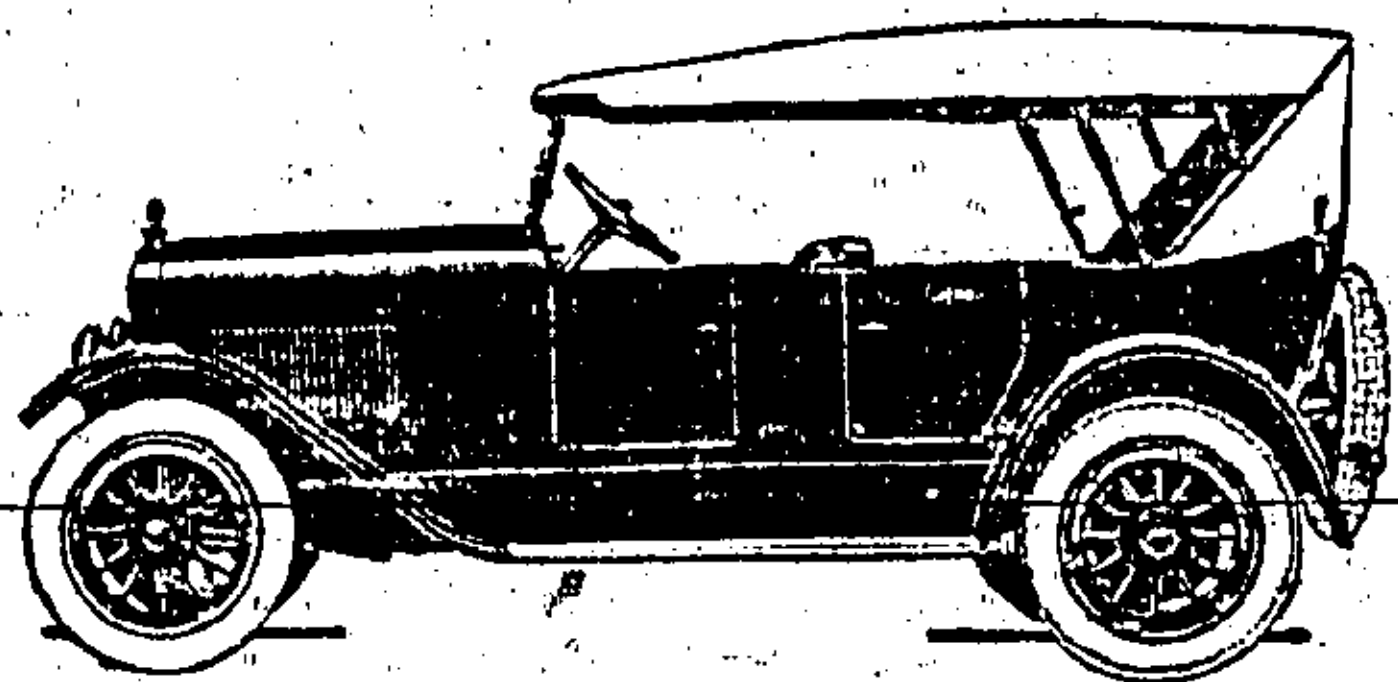
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THE CROKER FORTUNE.

Mr. Richard Croker, the former Tammany "Boss," has been restrained by order of the Circuit Court of Florida from disposing of any of his property, valued at \$400,000, situated on the water front at Palm Beach, the famous winter resort on the Atlantic. The action is the prelude to other legal steps to be taken by his children to prevent Mr. Croker from disposing of other portions of his estate in New York and Ireland. The total is estimated at a value of \$2,000,000. The action of the Court is the result of a petition supported by affidavits by Mr. Croker's two sons, daughter and daughter-in-law. It is alleged—in the affidavits—that he is incompetent to administer his affairs and that at the age of 80 he is entirely under the domination of his wife, who is less than a third of his age and whom he married in 1914. His wife was Miss Julia Edmundson, who claimed to be an Indian princess with the tribal name of Ketaw Kaluntuchy. Her marriage to Mr. Croker two months after the death of his first wife was bitterly opposed by the children. The action followed the receipt of information by the children that Mr. Croker and his wife were planning to sail to England in the *Carmania* on April 10th. The affidavit alleges that the stepmother plans to gain control of the Croker fortune to influence him against his children, and that she has imposed her will upon Mr. Croker to such an extent that he cannot offer any resistance to her machinations. Mr. Croker has met the issue by a demand that a State health officer should examine him in order to refute the claim of his children that he is incompetent.

Mr. Richard Croker was born at Clonsilla, County Cork, in 1841. At the age of seven he was brought to America, where he learned the machinist's trade. He entered politics in 1865, and served as an alderman for several terms. For 17 years he was the head of Tammany Hall. In 1907 he won the Derby with Orby. His home is now at Glencairn, County Dublin.

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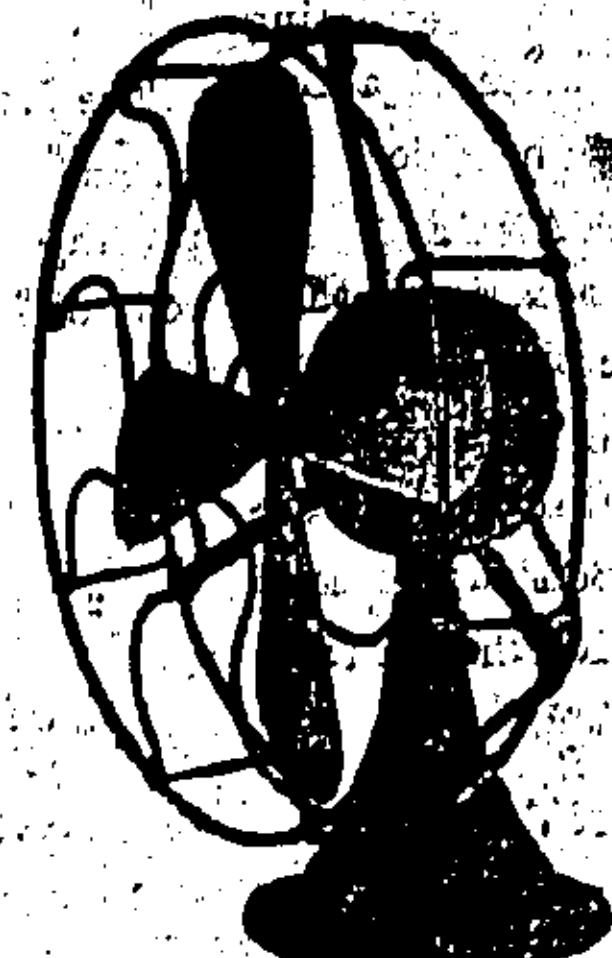
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A QUAINT RABBINICAL DOCUMENT.

There has lately been proved one of the quaintest wills which has yet passed through the English Probate Registry. It is written in Hebrew, and is that of Mr. Ezra Joshua Dwek, a Hebrew merchant, trading in Central and Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, and was originally sworn before the British Consul at Aleppo, in Syria, in May, 1913, but has now recently been proved in London. We quote from a translation of the will:

"In the name of God let us do, and prosper. This day there came before us the distinguished gentleman, Ezra Joshua Dwek the Cohen, may the Lord preserve him, and said unto us, 'Know ye that at the present time it is my Will and desire to go across the sea for good life and peace, and that as no man knoweth how long he lives, behold it is my Will and request to prevent disputes between my two sons, who are Mr. Faradz (may God preserve him) and Mr. Joseph (may God preserve him). For this reason you witnesses be my perfect witnesses, and take from me a complete and perfect possession by true and lawful money, according to the Rabbinate Law, and write for me in all due form, so as to be completely binding according to Rabbinate Law, and seal and deliver into the hands of my said two sons (may God preserve them for life) that it may be evidence of title for the sake of truth and justice.'"

The testator then describes how the estate is to be divided between his two sons, and the will concludes—
All this the aforesaid Mr. Ezra the Cohen said to us, and we the witnesses who signed before accepted his word, and we took from his hands, possession complete and perfect by true and lawful and good money, according to Rabbinate Law, for all that is mentioned above. Moreover, he swore a solemn oath, according as all they who swear truthfully to confirm all and to become responsible and to accept full and complete responsibility, and we have signed and sealed, without reservation and not merely as a formality of a deed, and declaring our will and word and of no effect anything to the contrary as not truth and justice, and we have signed and sealed our names in this third day of the month of Nisan, in the year 5657, A.M. of the creation of the world.

Here follow the signatures of the testator and of the British Consul and of the witnesses. The "Ezrah" grant has been issued to Mr. Isaac Abraham Harari, merchant of Manchester, as attorney for the testator's son, Mr. Faradz, Ezra Dwek, who is now resident in Egypt.

BIRDS REPRISAL ON AEROPLANE.

While a Handley Page Commercial aeroplane, demonstrating in India, was dropping leaflets over Calcutta, an amusing episode occurred. A flock of crows and kites, apparently resentful of the strange monsters that were daily appearing in their midst, carried out reprisal tactics when they saw a spray of white leaflets falling from one of the machines. The crows and kites held a hurried conference. Resolutions were passed and it was decided that these leaflets should be seized and examined. The enraged birds darted about behind the huge tail of the machine, apparently unperturbed by the violence of the propeller draught, snatched their booty from the bits of paper and bore them in triumph to their nests. The people who in their enthusiasm tripped over themselves and their office stools to raise their hands to the falling leaflets obtained very few indeed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Manufacturers the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietition Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

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